THE LATEST NEWS, THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857. Secretary Stanton of Kansas will probably be appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Gor. Cumming's resignation takes effect on the 12th of

August. Reports from Kansas indicate Gov. Walker's determination to collect the taxes under the bogus laws by military force. The danger of a collision between bim and the Free-State men is not over.

To the Associated Free Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857. The New-Orleans papers of the 6th inst., contain the Chartes of the Tebuautepec Company for the construction of railroad and other communication across the Isthmus under the Garry and Sico grants. The Company's capital stock is \$10,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which will be issued as full paid stock, and delivered to the trustees woo now hold the title to those grants. As it will be necessary to enter into some an rangements with the Governments of Mexico and the United States, Emile le Sere and Senator Benjamin, are made the joint agents of the Company, with full power to agree with either or both Governments for such modifications, amendments and charges in said

of the Company.

Orders have been issued for the transfer of the Fort Snelling property to Francis Steele, the pursue that the property to the Government. The President left Bedford this morning, and will arrive in Washington to morrow.

Ex.Mayor Towers of this city died to-day, after an illness of seven weeks' duration.

grants as may seem most judicious for securing the

full and perfect protection of the rights and interests

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857. The following footings have been received of the result of the recent election in Nebraska for Delegate to Congress. One county remains to be heard from: Ferguson (Dem)...1,470 *Chapman (Dem)...1,114
Thayer (Republican)1,309 Rankin (Dem)....1,090
*Late Delegate.

MISSOURI ELECTION. Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

Ninety counties give Rollins (Independent), about 3,000 majority, but the returns are so conflicting that the figures cannot be given. Rollins is probably elected by about 1,500 majority.

The Republican learns that John Hartness, late Controller of the City, has been appointed Secretary

The Tribune has returns from thirty-four counties in Iowa, which give a majority of 4,555 for the Constitution.

PROM KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, August 11, 1857. Kansas advices of the 8th instant state that Gov. Walker had returned to Lawrence with the troops, the apprehension of an attack upon Fort Rdey by the Indians proving groundless

The efficers of the City Government met on the 7th instant, and were perfecting ordinances. The election returns indicate a nearly unanimous

vote favorable to the Topeka Constitution. LATER FROM MEXICO.

LATER FROM MEXICO.
New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.
The steamship Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. with dates from the City of Mexico to the 3th.

The news is unimportant.

President Comenfort has been almost unanimously

LATER FROM SANTA FE. St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The Santa Fé mail reached Independence with advices to the 7th inst. The news is unimportant.

The Cheyenne Indians had retused to receive presents from the Government agent, or make a treaty with him, saying they can make more by stealing.

The Pawnees also threaten hestilities.

STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM COMMITTEE. STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM COMMITTEE.
SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.
The Locating Committee of the State Incurate Asylum met at the residence of Chancellor Walworth, in this village, to-day. The following are the names of the gentlemen who were present: R. H. Walworth, Chairman; the Hon. Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton; the Hon. ex-Mayor Lambert. of Brooklyn. acd Dr. J. Edward Turner, of New-York. Ex-Governor Hunt was necessarily absent. Proposals for the site

Hunt was necessarily absent. Proposals for the site were read, and reported, from various places in the State. These proposals will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Committee, which will take place at the call of the chairman.

A resolution was adopted that proposals, to insure consideration must contain an effer of a free donation of at least one hundred acres of land.

INDIA RUBBER INJUNCTIONS.

INDIA RUBBER INJUNCTIONS.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

In the United States Circuit Court yest-rday a unal decree of perpetual injunction was entered in favor of the Congress Rubber Company against some dozen importing house dealers and manufacturers of clastic webs. A preliminary injunction was made some time ago. This one finally disposes of all question of the title in this class of litigation which has occupied the Court so much during the last six months. By these decisions the right to all clastic webs is established in the Company and no goods can hereafter be imported baving vulcanized rubber in them.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The President arrived here this evening from Bedford Springs. He starts for Washington in the morning.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

Mr. S. A. King, aeronaut, made an asvension from the public square in this city this afternoon. Ho was accompanied by Messra. P. A. Pirkermann and C. F. Tuttle of this city. They landed safely at Indian Neck Branford.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS, ETC. New-Onleans Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.
The number of deaths which have occurred in this city in the past week is 98. The weather is very wet.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.
Capt. John Pope has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, vice Newton deceased. rice Newton, deceased.

Capt. McKean has been appointed Governor of the

Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, to relieve Commodore Storer, on the 20th inst.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.
St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.
The receipts of the Pacific Railway for the seven months ending the 31st of Jely were, \$356,714, being an increase over the receipts in the same months last year of \$180, 359.

THE INDIAN'S NEWS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

The Indian's news was received last night, and published exclusively in this morning's editions of the Associated Press.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT. The following are the footings of our weekly Bank | Siatement | Siat

A report was circulated in town last evening, to the effect that a telegraphic dispatch from Halifax had ansounced the winning of the Goodwood cup by the American horse Pryor. This was a gambiers' story, set on foot to afford a basis for betting.

NAVAL. - The United States frigate St. Lawrence and the United States sloop of war Baiubridge were at Rio Janeiro on the 5th of July, and would sail in three days for the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THE GOODWOOD-CUP RACES.

THE AMERICAN HORSES BEATEN

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. The Niagara and Agamemnon Under Weigh.

A Message through 2.500 Miles of Wire in a Second

SPREAD OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.

CALCUTTA IN DANGER. The Crops in France and Italy.

TROUBLE BREWING IN TURKEY.

Cotton Tending Upward-Breadstuffs Steady

CONSOLS, 91 TO 91 1.8.

[BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TREEGRAPH Co's. LINES, OFFICE No. 21 WALL STREET.] HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on Seturday, August 1, arrived here at 31 o'clock this aftersoon. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, and the steamer Lebanon, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

Among the passengers by the Canada are the Hon. Henry J. Raymond and the Bishop of Kentucky. The Canada reports passing, Aug. 10, lat. 45, lon. 57, ship Queen of the Lakes, bound west.

THE RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP. The American horses Prior and Prioress made their first appearance on the English turf in the race for the Goodwood Cup, on the 30th ult., and were beaten. Fourteen horses ran, and the Americans came in fifth and sixth on the list. The first favorite and two other horses feil off, so that the race can scarcely be regarded as a criterion.

GREATIBRITAIN.

GREATIBRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night, the Government was in a minority of 60 upon a division for the second reading of the Superannastion bill. A motion for a second reading having been carried on the following evening, Lord Palmerston said the Government would offer no further opposition to the bill. The new Divorce bill was then debated, and strenuous opposition was shown to it, but it was ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Lords Lord Ellenborough attacked and Lord Granville defended the present Governor-General of India, the latter stating that Lord Canning was proving hioself quite equal to the emergency.

On Friday in the House of Commons Lord Palmorston said that communications had been made to the Verezuelian Commissioners upon the subject of the British schopner Maria, at Carraccas, and that the British Chargé d'Affaires there had been instructed to take such steps in the matter as he might deem convenient.

The Koyal assent had been given to the bill incor-

take such steps in the matter as he might deem convenient.

The Royal assent had been given to the bill incorporating the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

All the versels comprising the expedition for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable had arrived at Cork. It was intended that they should leave that port for Valentia on the 31st of July or the 1st of August, and that, the weather permitting, the shore-rope should be landed and the vessels commence sinking the cable on the 3d or 4th of August. It is intended scrietly to avoid giving priority of information, and to affect no facilities for jobbing and epeculating during the laying of the cable. A house was being constructed at the terminus, into which would be introduced the ead of the cable, and during the progress of the laying of it, no one will have permission there excepting the Secretary of the Company and his assistants, and they will avoid all communication with persons outside. Progress will be reported, daily, to all parts of Europe. The paying-out experiments from the Agamemon, between Dover and Queenstown, were perfectly successful.

The following was the latest telegraphic dispatch

The following was the latest telegraphic dispatch

The following was the latest telegraphic dispatch received regarding the cable:

"QUEENSTOWN, July 31, 1857.

"RICHARD STUART, esq., Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool.—The Submarine Cable on board the Niagara and Agamemnor, over twenty-five hundred miles long, was joined together last evoning, and messages were sent through its entire length in less than a second. Everything works benutually, and we are all in high spirits. The Lord Lieutonaut of Ireland is expected to witness the commencement of the proceedings. (Signed) Cyrus W. Field."

Prince Napoleon had visited Victoria at the Isle of Wight, and the Empesor and Evapress of France were expected there about the 5th of August.

Rumors were current that the Government intended to seed 10,000 additional troops to India.

expected there about the 5th of August.

Rumors were current that the Government intended to seed 10,000 additional troops to India.

A large and influential deputation from the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester had an interview with Lord Falmerston, for the purpose of submitting to him certain proposals, by means of which a largely increased supply may be obtained from India. The result of the interview was not stated.

Mr. Muntz, the well-known Reformer and Member of Parliament for Birmingham for seventeen years, died on the 30th. There was some talk of putting Mr. John Bright in nomination to fill the vacancy.

There had been a great political demonstration at Rochdale, composed principally of non-tiectors. Resolutions were passed declaring that it is the right of every man who has arrived at the age of 21 years to have a vote in the election of Members of Parliament, and to have the protection of the ballot in the exercise of their right; and that there englit to be a distribution of cerstituencies throughout the United Kingdom, equalized in propertion to the population.

The ionranis from the south and middleward districts of Ireland state that the greatest anxiety began to prevail with regard to the safety of the potato crop, although the disease, it was generally admitted, had only partially reanifested itself.

The chipper-ship Lightning arrived at Liverpool today (Saturday) from Australia, with 33,800 onnees of gold.

INDIA.

The details of the Indian news already telegraphed reached London on Friday night.
Runous were very prevaient that Delhi had been taken, but according to the last authentic accounts, dated June 17, it was still in possession of the instruction. It was very generally believed in London on Friday evening, on the strength of a communication from the East India House, that Delhi had fallen after the clore of official hours, and accordingly an advance took place in consols.

the close of official hours, and accordingly an advance took place in consols.

The Bomban Times of July 1, says the rebellion is universal in the Bengal army, and even the 70th regiment of native infentry, which was publicly thanked by the Governor-General in person for its loyalty turee weeks before, had been disarmed.

Not a symptom of disattisfaction has as yet appeared in the Madras army, which munifested perfect loyalty and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their alleigance by emissaries, from the Bengal troops.

A last is given of the fifty-six regiments, or portions of regiments, which have mutinied, while thirty have been disarmed, and one disbanded. In fact, the Bengal army has ceased to exist.

of regiments, which have mutinied, while thirty have been disarmed, and one disbanded. In fact, the Bengal army has ceased to exist.

The fall of Delhi will do more to quench rebellion than anything else. There is some anxiety about the Nigams Country, as the first regiment of cavalry had mutinied, and there were great atrocities committed at Hauzie and Hessar, but many Europeans escaped. No Europeans were killed at Arungbad. The Bnutpeor Levies had mutinied, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none of them were injured. At Albahad, twenty-six Europeans and their families were killed, including eleven officers.

The ex-King of Onde and his Minister have been found to be at the bettom of the conspiracy, in conjunction with the pensioned King Dellie; and it is asserted that discoveries of other Mohammedan princes being concerned in it have led to the disarming of all the native troops at Calcutta and in the neighborhood, with the exception of a body guard, which is composed of picked and tried iner. Many of the disarmed men have since deserted. The defense of Calcutta had become a subject of great anxiety to the European Government, which had yielded to the pressure, and consented to the enrolment of a corps of volunteer guards, who patred the streets at night.

In Calcutta and the neighborhood great excitament existed, owing to the discovery of a conspiracy for a general uprising on the part of the Musselman poputation, and seizure of the city by them. The inhabitants keep themselves armed, and the public building, hotels, and other principel places are garrisoned by sailors belonging to chips in the river. The French

Consul at Calcutta called together all the Freech inhabitants and captains of French vessels and desired
them to furnish and equip a force of armed men to
watch over the safety of the European community.
Freich families were being taken on board vessels.
A letter from Binney & Co., a highly ream-etable
firm, dated Madras, June 27, states positively that
official intelligence had reached Madras on the previous day of the fall of Delhi.

CHINA.

Further details of the naval operations in the Canton River states that on the 27th of May, thirteen junks were destroyed, and that on the 28th, twenty-seven heavily armed junks were captured.

On the 8th of June, two thousand of the British naval force were engaged, and captured a fort, and tocker destroyed one hundred and twenty-seven junks, mounting over nine hundred guns, with 9,000 mea. The British lost three officers and eight mea, and fifty-six wounded—some mortally.

The Pritish lost three onicers and eight mea, and hitysix wounded—some mortally.

At Shanghae I reights were unaltered.

At Hong Kong the export of tea from the 1st of
July last year to the 10th of June, was 68,468,000
pounds; and of silk, 72 569 bales.

At Singapore a good business was doing in imports.
Produce was in good demand, but the supplies were
scanty. Sterling Exchange, 4/10 25/. The new crop
of Markin Silk was reported to be fine and abundant

prices were very high.

At Foo Choo the supplies of Tea were small, and

quotations were advancing.

Gen. Burnham and staff arrived at Hong-Kong on the 10th of June.

Lord Elgin was at Sirgapore.

The United States frigate San Jacinto was at Hong-Kong.

FRANCE. The Emperor returned to Paris from Plombieres on

Wednerday.

The Journal de Horre intimates that it has been officially decided that the New York line of Transatlastic Steamers is to be granted to Havre, with a subvention of furce million francs; the Antilles line to Nantes, with six millions subvention; and the Brazil line to Bordeaux and Marseilles, with five millions

The trial of the Italians and others for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, takes place on the 6th or 8th of August. Letters from France say that the harvest surpasses

Paris papers report the death of Lablache, the famous

Paris papers report the doain of Labrache, the famous Italian singer.
It is reported from Paris that the result of the elections had proved so unsatisfactory that a modification of universal suffrage is c-ntemplated.
The Three Per Cents closed on Friday at 66f, 95c.
The majority of the Directors of the Bank of France on Thursday rejected the proposition for lowering the rate of discount to five per cent.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

The Ecke of Hague says:

"We have now before us the three bills for the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, just presented by the Minister of the Colonies to the Second Chamber. From rapid examination we can affirm they only nominally shollsh Slavery. According to these projects Government will disbures a sum exceeding twelve millions of florins to purchase slaves, who are afterward to be allowed to continue work for their masters as previously, or to labor under the direction of the public functionsries: but they are not to regain their real liberty until they shall have reimbarsed the expenses of their pretended emancipation, and shall also have gained the consent of the authorities."

SPAIN.

Talavera had been declared in a state of siege on account of a destructive fire which the Government attributed to the revolutionists.

The Spanish correspondent of The Times says that the Spanish Mexican question will be further discussed in Paris. Lord Howden had arrived there from Madrid, as also had Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy.

The Brazilian Government, through their Minister at Lisbon, are understood to have made urgent representations to the Pertuguese Government regarding the large amounts of forged Brazilian paper currency which are manufactured in Portugal, and seet out for circulation in Rio and elsewhere.

The Duke de Saldanha had, at his own request, received his dismissal from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Army, and the Count de Santa Marin was appointed ad interim to the post.

ITALY.

The grain crops were magnificent. At Genoa, wheat which sold a month ago at 33f. had fallen of A letter from Leghorn states that the twenty indi-viduals arrested for sthe affair of June 30, had been set at liberty, but that fresh arrests were being made

Cholera was prevailing extensively at St. Peters-burg. On the 21st uit, the number of cases was 174. The ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce be-tween Russia and Fracec were exchanged at St. Pe-

tersburgh on the 16th ult. TURKEY.

A London paper says: "It is now anticipated, no "merely that France will refuse to recognize the va "lidity of the Moldavian elections, but also that she "will peremptorily insist at Constantinople on the "recall of the Kaimakan Vergorides. Should Turkey "refuse, as is very probable, it is believed that "France will propose to call the Conference together to decide the question. The affair alogether looks "closmy."

gloomy."
Reschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, had tendered his regignation, but it was not accepted.

PERSIA. Mr. Murray, the British Minister, has consented to make an entry into Teheran without being attended by a large military escort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverroot Cotton Market.—The Brokers' Circular notes a slight advance on middling qualities of American, the market closing with an advancing tendency; the sales of the week were 82,500 bales, including 9,000 on speculation and 4,500 for export; the sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans.

\$4d. | Middling Mobiles.

\$4d. | Fair Upiands.

\$4d. | Fair Upiands.

\$4d. The stock in port was 434,000 bales, of which 403,000 were American.

Saleshand S. m. Messra, Richyrd.

The stock in port was 48,000 bales, of which 463,000 were American.

LATEST.—Liverpoot., Saturday, 3 p. m.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market quiet and steady. Instimated seles, 5,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadsuffs market was quiet. The weather had been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were encouraging. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Fiour quiet and steedy; Wheat, an average business, without quotable change in prices, and Corn quiet—White had advanced 1) on the week. Quotations of Flour: Western Canal, 30, 30, 30, 37, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30, 321; Ohio 32, Red Wheat, 33, 32, 33, White, 43, 329, 9. Mixed Corn, 33, 6; Yellow, 33, 5 co. 3; White, 45, Messrs. Richardson Brothers quote Wheat Institute of the state of the

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET,-Messis. Rich

dency.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Messis. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bizland, Athys & Co., and James McHemy's Circulars quote the Provision Market generally steady Recticated buoyant, but with less doing. Pork first at an advance, chiefly on fine qualities, of 21. Bacon quiet. Lard closed buoyant under an active demand at 66, 666; and 69, for very choice. Tallow steady. Butcher? Association 60, Latest.—Liverpool Saturday, 59 m.—Messis. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Provisions steady. Lard firm. Invertool. Propuler Market.—The Brokers' Circular quotes Ashes quiet at 63, 619, 66 both Pots and Pearla. Sugar quiet. Molasses momind. Coffee quiet. Rice dull Blegal declined 8d. Tea holders demand an advance, waiting the malls from China. Rosin steady: (1921/2). Polishelphia Bark advanced to 10 brokend Cil dull at 40. Olive Oil, average sales without quotable change. Palm Oil quiet; sales at £25,254. In Cod and Winsle Oil nothing doing. Seal Oil 442,254. Sperm dull and lower; sales at £26,258. Sperm dull and lower; sales at £26,258. Spirits Turesties active and steady; sales at \$1/9, to arrive, and 49 on he spot.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Mesers. Baring Bros. To Note Money in increased demand at \$1.26 \$\psi\$ cent. Consols for money, \$9\[2\] 29\[2\]; and for account, \$9\[2\] 29\[2\]. Ear Silver, \$\[2\]\] 1\[2\]; Eagles, \$7\[2\]\; Dollars, \$1\[2\]\]. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased \$15000.

Latest.—London, Saturday, 1:30 p. m.—Consols for money, \$1\[2\]\].

MANCHESTER MARKET .- The advices from Man-MANCHESTER MARKET.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are favorable. LONDON MARKETS.—Messers, Barring Bros. quote Bergustures quiet with a declining tendency. Wheat, tendency downward—white 59 220; red 54; 255. Corres dull and heavy Iron—Rails had advanced, and closed firm at £7.5/ 2.2°10. Bars are not mentioned. Scotch Pig 72:6. Sugars opened firmer but closed quiet and steady. Tran frumer common Congou 1/2/21/21. Oils—Linsed. 38:6729/: Sperm nomical at £7:6/28. Whalkedore—Holders demand an advance. Spirits Turpentine firm at 41/. Tallow, 53/9 for Y. C. Saltferers slightly advanced. Corper, more doing Tie firm.

Y. C. SALTPETER slightly advanced. Corres, more doing Tip firm.

Mercan Securities.—Messrs, Bell & Son quote American Securities dull, and without sales of moment. Messrs, Baring Bros, quote them slow of sale, but prices unsiltered.

United States Bonds, buyers at. ——2104
Maryand Fives. ——2104
Maryland Fives. ——2104
Maryland Fives. ——2104
Maryland Fives. ——2105
Maryland Fives. ——2 90
Pennsylvania Bonds ——2 92
Hillinois Central 7s. ——2 92
Hillinois Central 7s (Freeland). ——103 2105
The Timer states that no business was done in American Securities on Friday.

Fraightts.—The Liverpool American Freight market was generally unchanged. Passengers were dull to Boston at 24 10. to New York at 23 10s. 253 15s. and to Philadelphia at 24 16s. to New York at 23 10s. 253 15s. and to Philadelphia at 24 15s. Foreign Chartens were stannast.

HAVER MARKET.—For the week ending July 29th, inclusive.—Corron steady, but quiet; sales 4,000 baies. Stock

is port, 192,000 bales. New Orleans tres ordinates, 118f. Baran-stures—a declining tendency. Assess dell. Provisions firm —no Amer can in market. Rick firm. Tallow and Lake quo-tations perminal. Sucar dell, and slightly declined. Wealth-nors firmer.

Mr. Hoguet and lady, two Misses Hoguet, Mrs. Welch, Miss Hosmer, Miss Roberts, two Misses and Mrs. Bistchford, Mr. Reberts and lady, Mrs. Sampson, Bishop of Kentucky and lady: Mrs. Gravelly, infant and nurse: Mr. Gliman and friend, Mrs. Hurst and friend, Capt. Towers, Mr. Jouhs and Iviv. Mrs. Preost and sister. Dr. White, the Hon. Col. Scarlett, Earlof Distowell: Mr. Harding, lady and child; Miss Swindells, Mr. Boyle and lady, Miss Dean, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Klounon, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Nr. and Master Durkie, Mrs. Browne, Miss Dunne, Mr. Sohule's, Mr Scharleinld, wife, child and infant; Messre, Sampson, Charlton, Gravely, Russell Marchaut, Farbes, Hill, Willied, Honses, Mercate, Hurst, Hodges, Scott, Allen, Murscon, Hail. Wardlow, Ginter, Bullpin, Chiney, Lewis, McDoneld, White, Gardner, Brown, Ose-Chaffeld, Jones, Renfrew, Marks, Raymond, Oppenheimer, Gooding, Lee, Vander, Bernes, Garcia, Metcall, Dean, Dound, Potter, Brown, Hunst, Moore, Chappell, Young, Koln, Roawell, Du Pearoux, Leheter, Brown, Needham. Passengere.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857*
The steamship Canada sailed from here this after-noon for Boston. Wind west, weather stormy.

FROM RIO DE JANIERO.

By the arrival at this port, on Tuesday, of the ship Haidee, Capt. Mautor, from Rio de Janiero, we have papers to the 5th of July, two weeks later than pre-vious advices via England. The papers state that the city was healthy, no cases

of yellow fever being reported among the 849 patients in the hospital, and but two fatal cases of that disease on the previous day.

The British fleet, consisting of the steam-frigate Furious, Commodore Osborne, and fifteen steam-transports and gun beats, sailed en route for China on

the 4th of July. The American national anniversary was celebrated at Rio by vessels of all nations dressing in their best,

and the men-of-war saluting the American flag. The American bark Conrad from New-Orleans, with a cargo of 2,350 lb. of flour, commenced to discharge at 3 o'clock p. m., July 3d, and at the end of twentyfour hours had taken in 4,000 bags of coffee, and been cleaned and made ready for sea. The Rio papers record this feat as an unprecedented one, and say it deserves to be spread far and wide as an instance of the promptness with which commercial business may be ransacted in that port.

The Imperial Parliament was in session. Among the subjects under debate was one to pay the Custom-House and other employees sufficient salaries to support them. At present the stipends of officials in Brazil are ittle better than nominal, and bribery is considered a matter of course, as all travelers and merchants who have business with the Custom-House and Consuls can testify.

Another project contemplates the complete revision of the commercial code, and the enactment of more liberal commercial laws.

A contract had been entered into for the construction of an imperial highway from Rio to the distant Province of Minas Gorals, where all the diamonds come from. A railroad is to follow. An extensive monied company had just been incorporated. It is called the "Ranco Industrial e Hypo-

thecario." Its objects are: 1. To promote the colonization of the country by every practicable means.

2. To promote all railroad projects, the opening of new roads, streets and public squares; the construction of new edifices, and the distribution of the lower orders advantageously.

3. To seeure sity and country property, à la Credit 4. To undertake any operations in credit tending to

develop the resources of the country.
Sniled-July 4, bark Clara Harall, for New-York; bark Meaco, for New-Orleans; schr. Amelia, for Bahia.

Correr-No transactions in Coffee had taken place werthy of mention, and there are no quotations in the papers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, August 10, 1857.

The Treasury to-day issued a warrant for \$25.920 in favor of the Clerk of the House, covering the books for which be helds the receipts of twentyfour members of the last Congress, and which books are said to have been delivered prior to the 1st of January last. The history of the book fraud for the last Congress is peculiar, and furnishes another illustration of the unfailing luck of the Democrats in their peculations upon the Treasury, and of the fatality attending like operations when

undertaken by their opponents.

The game of printing books and distributing them as a donation among members, by way of adding to their pay, has been going on about fifteen years; and the swindle, from its very structure, has been growing greater with age. I have not now the list before me, but it comprises several handred vol-umes—some of which are valuable, while others are worthless, and will never be looked at, save by book-worms. The cost to the Government of a full set worms. The cost to the Government of a for each member is now, it seems, \$1,080. There were in the last Congress 142 new members of the were in the last Congress 142 new members of the House. An appropriation of \$182,000 was at first asked to pay for the books necessary to form a political library for each of these novices; and this amount, I think, was inserted as an item in the General Appropriation bill of the first session. Subsequently, the bill raising the pay of members to \$3,000 a year was passed, which contained a clause forbidding the supplying these books—thus formally acknowledging that the pretext that they had at any time been supplied for the information of the members, and not as a surreptitious addition to their pay, was a cheat and a fraud.

But Gen. Cullom, the Clerk, claimed that he had gone on to make contracts and arrangements for

gone on to make contracts and arrangements for supplying the books under the \$183,000 appropria-tion, and could not be cut off by any subsequent law. Congress allowed this plea to the extent of \$138,000, which amount was provided to meet his engagements, with the proviso, however, that the books should be actually delivered to every member who chose to take them and deposit them in some public tibrary in his district. In construing the law,

Secretary Cobb has required a certificate from each member that he had so deposited the books.

The warrant issued to-day is designed to pay for twenty-four sets of books alleged to have been delivered to members before the act containing this

restriction was passed.

The principal parties furnishing the books are Gales & Seaton, John C. Rives, Dr. Mayo, Col. Hickey, and the publishers of the works of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Gales & Seaton furnish the Register of Debates, Annals of Congress, and the Land Laws, which together make 71 volumes in each set, and cost \$355. Rives supplies his Congressional Globe in from 30 to 50 volumes. There has been a bitter dispute between plies his Congressional Globe in from 30 to 50 vol-umes. There has been a bitter dispute between these parties and the Clerk as to who should make the money. The publishers contend that it was the duty of the Clerk to buy of them at the full price of \$5 per volume. Gen. Cullom insists upon his right to purchase the books wherever he can get them cheapest, and alleges that he can buy them elsewhere at half the price asked by the publishers.

at half the price asked by the publishers.

It does not appear that any of the 24 sets this day sllowed for were purchased of the publishers; but I learn that an order has been given for 90 sets of Gales & Seaton's books, and for 50 sets each of those furnished by Rives, Mayo, Hickey and other patriotic speculators in political literature. This, however, did not satisfy Dr. Mayo and Mr. Rives, who have filed the most impossioned representation. however, did not satisfy Dr. Mayo and Br. Rives, who have filed the most impassioned representations at the Treasury against the Clerk, naming a long list of witnesses by whom they seek to prove that some at least of the alleged deliveries of books were fictitious. The witnesses on being summoned testified that they knew nothing at all of the matter. Your readers will thus perceive that a very animated contest is in progress over this interesting

Your readers will thus perceive that a very animated contest is in progress over this interesting question of dollars and cents, and that a large part of the disbursement authorized by Congress remains to be made. There are many rumors and statements connected with these transactions not necessary for me to allude to. They will, doubtless, cause an investigation to be made by the next Congress. In the mean time, it is pretty evident that

we are approaching the end of the book swindle, which has corrupted and disgraced Congress for fifteen or twenty years.

There is a curious story concerning the British Consulship at New-York, to which I allied last night by telegraph. A Mr. Schedel, employed in the office, is said to have urged on the persecution of Barelay hist year, with a view of procuring the place for himself. Barelay was dismissed, but Schedel was not appointed. He sailed for Europe in the French steamer Lyonnaise, which was lost. Schedel was saved, and, in the agony of his remorse, wrote a confession of his misdeeds, admitting that he had "done" Mr. Barelay, but not saying exactly wherein. This letter has been filed at the State Department for the purpose of showat the State Department for the purpose of show-ing that Mr. Barelay was not as guilty in the re-cruiting business as charged, and that he ought to receive his Exequatur, if Lord Palmerston sees fit

receive his Exequatur, it Lord Taimerston to send him back.

The Secretary of the Interior was at first inclined to censure Col. Nobles for returning on his track of exploration with the northern wagon road expedition, but further information shows the reasonableness of his fears from the Indians. It is due to the interests of the section traversed by the proposed road that troops be immediately furnished to guard Col. Nobles's party, and it is his duty, under their protection, to go forward and execute the work.

PEMAQUID.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

MISSO		ELECT		
_	For P	56.	-For G	137 .
Counties. Ba	410	Fillmore. 283	Stewart.	Rollie
Andrew	889 345	428		7
Atchison	521	132 565		***
Barten	488 64	148 53		***
Bates	409	255		•••
Bellinger	467 413	159 199	13	
Boone	958	1,329 768	875 180	1,3
Butler	143	34	100	***
Caldwell	295	1,095	808	1,0
Camden	269	210	3	
Cape Girardeau	898 659	664 399	605	3
Cass	561 391	596 163	••••	
Cedar	559	440	666	4
Clark	587 675	721 756	502 585	6
Clinton	397	406	667	3
Coeper	552 778	259 787	004	2
Crawford	434 418	460 333	152	**
Dade	454	132		- 1
De Kalb	336	380 172		::
Dept	396	77 101	****	
Pranklin	147 846	531		::
Gascopade	403 757	220 396	120	2
Greene	1,029	1,003	748	1,1
Harrison	335 495	350 318		**
Henry	369	402 130	291	4
Hickory	333 409	240		
Howard	867	798	902	7
Iron (new county)	1 168	894	100	
Jaspei	398 387	294 523	****	ï
Johnson	540	844		4 3
Laclede	471 321	391 225	403	
Lafayette	654 574	1,293 358	497	1,1
Lawrence	761	642	200	5
Lincoln	846 400	572 383	885	5
Lavit gston	501	430	145	
McDenald	299 934	61 435	::::	::
Madison	418 246	355 67	28	
Marier	7:27	1,321	616	1,1
Mercer	450 424	108	338	ï
Mississippi	327	317 387	375	4
Moniteau	427 762	1,012	342	1
Mostgomery	365 403	27	342	5 2
New-Madrid	234	295 236		
Newton Nodaway	528 438	183		::
Orr gon	324 412	37 219	****	::
Ozark	149	51 111		
Perry	119 586	207	363	i
Pettis	319	1,131	1,106	1,1
Platte	1,263	1,040	****	1
Polk	662 268	412 68	524	5
Putcam	483 309	257 534		2
Ralis	595	606	::::	
Ray	874	744 82		1
Ripley	306	41	396	5
St. Charles	772 347	583 210	396	
St. Francois	541 356	401 308		••
St. Genevieve St. Louis	5,534	6,836	4,893	6,6
Saline Schuyler	559 472	853 287	200	2
Scotland	632	352	200	i
ScottShappon	222 40	345 14		
Shelby	373 315	432 151	402	ren. 4
Stoddard	137	3		
Sullivan	553 388	260 34	·	**
Texar	47.9	91 172		
Warier	369	378	305	3
Washington Wayne	578 287	487 100	****	**
Webster	468	189	79	::
Wright	267	64		
W	0 154	49 504	20.328	94 74

Total.......58,164 48,524 20,328 24,760 Rollies ahead on these reports, 4,432.

CONCERTS AT THE ACADEMY .- These largely pro cortiozed and well detailed entertainments continu every night, under the direction of Messra. Stuart and Bourcicault, Mr. Stoepel being the musical conductor. It argues a great city, able to afford its nightly crowdof pleasure-reckers, when we find such concerts given for twenty-five cents. The number of performers is one hundred and twenty. The nature of the pieces varied throughout the entire range of instruments and vocal pieces, excepting the complete grand symphony, which would hardly suit the majority of listeners. Last night were played the overture to the "Bronze Horse," Auber; the "Wedding March," Mende'sechn; the "Inflammatus" of Rossini's "Stabat;" beside waltzes, songs, &c. The Scotch ballad, "Tak' your auld cloak about ye," by Mr. Guil-mette, was a very good performance. The "Inflammatus," the solo part by Miss Simon, was fair; the lady's voice requires more development, from that which comes fast enough-sge. Besides, there were airs by Miss Agnes Rebertson, Mr. Arnoldi, a German quartet, all well received. Indeed, the audience was convulsed with a piece by the Germans imitating the bleating of goats, of different ages, indicated by the tenor and bass pitch. The world loyes to be amused, this sweet, do-nothing weather.

which the bark struck was at least three times higher than her mainmant and quite perpendicular. About three hours after landing we succeeded in hailing a passing fishing schooner, which came to our assistance. Capt. Dalley said he did not know where he was, and supposing that the island was inhabited by wild people, was very anxious to get away. He had previously sent three It is the intention of the directors to carry out their promised plane in the fullest sense, and give constant novelties. The Academy, with the platform decorations, the uniformed chorus, and its own intrinsic plerdors, is assuredly an attractive place to the eys, as well as the ear. The audience was largely composed of well-dressed ladies.

The screw-steemship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, the 29th of July, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon. Her dates are the same as those brought by the Indian.

-The Hon, Millard Fillmore and the Hon, Francis Granger are at Saratoga.

The Hon. Wm, H. Seward chartered a vessel at Quebec last week, manned and provisioned it for a voyage, and with his eon and daughter-in-law set sail for a trip down the Gulf.

-The Hon. Franklin Dextor, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Massachusetts, is lying danger analy ill at his Summer residence in Beverly.

Warren, Me., was totally lost on the coast of Burin, Newfoundland, while on her way from Gottenburg to this post. On Monday evening last, the survivors, minus the captain and his wife, arrived in this city from St. Pierre, Newfoundland, on the French brig Louis Gillies. We have seen a portion of them, and learn that the ship left Gottenburg for New York on the 13th of June, with 61 Swedish passengers and a crew of 12 persons. On the night of the 21st of July, the bark ran upon a high rock on Corbin Head, Newfoundland, and soon after went down, head foremost. By this disaster 54 Swedish passengers perished. It would appear, however, from the facts which have transpired that this dreadful less of life was mainly attributable to the cowardice and incapacity of the captain. Had Capt. Dailey possessed ordinary discretion and self-control, few, if any, of his passengers would have been lost. But, instead of manfully standing by his ship, he was the first to set an example of pusillatimity which it is truly painful to conten At the first alarm, he rushed with his wife to the boat, and stuck by it to the last, as though it were his only hope. We trust that those who saw fit to place him in so responsible a position will take the earliest opportunity to ascertain how faithfully he discharged its

At the Castle Garden, yesterday, we saw five of the passengers, and two of the crew of the Monasco. The remainder of the survivors were wandering about the city in various directions. Those at Castle Garden were in charge of the Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, paster of the new Bethel Ship, at Pier No. 11 North River. Mr. Heddrem has for the past 13 years been orgaged in attending to the spiritual wants of the natives of Scandinavia who come to this port. The following statement of the disaster was dictated in his presence by the survivors.

NARRATIVE OF THE SURVIVORS

The American bark Monasco, Capt. Dailey, started on the 13th day of June, from Gottenburg, with 61 Swedish passengers, and twelve officers and seamen, for New-York. There were seven families on board: the remainder were single persons, women predom inating. Capt. Dailey's wife was with him. Nothing of special moment occurred urtil the 21st day of July. About III o'clock at night, the bark struck light on the port bow; she was then going only about four knots an hour. It was very dark and foggy at the time, and although a good look-out was kept, nothing could be perceived before she struck. The disaster occurred in the mate's watch. The captain ran up immediately from below, without waiting to dress and jumping into the quarter-boat, which bung on the davits, placed his wife beside him, and shouted, "Haul the main braces, we have struck an iceberg." The sailors sprang to obey his orders, and the pas-rengers ran out from the houses on deck, and lent their assistance. Some of the sailors ran forward and lifted up the fore hatch, to see if the water was gaining on the ship. They found that the water was already over the water casks. Some of the passengers and sailers worked at the pumps, while others assisted in laurching the long-boat, which laid on the top of the forecastle. Capt. Dailey, during this time, remained in the quarter-boat with his wife, and called upon the steward to bring him water and provisions, which he did. Some of the sailors and passengers tried to get into the querter-boat with the Captain, but he said, "Don't come here, or I will shoot you." We cannot say whether he had any weapons, but think that the steward, at his request, brought him some. The long-bent was got out and launched, after much severe labor, in eafety. We could not tell what object we bad struck; we could only see something tall and murky leoming up through the mist, and believed that it was an iceberg. The ship began to sink rapidly, and Capt. Dailey, with the three or four persons in the quarter-boat, tried to lower that into the water; but found that they could not on account of the nearness of the vessel to the object on which he had struck The Captain then, finding he could not launch it, got out of the quarter boat, ran to the port side of the vessel with his wife, and descending by the mizzen chains with her, they were taken into the long boat by the mate and others. The steward, who had been fitting out the quarter-boat with water and provisions to save mizzen rigging to enable them to get safely into the long boat. No sooner had be and his wife got into the boat, which was now pretty well loaded, (sixteen persons having taken refuge in it), than he cried, "Shove her off from the ship." The steward climbed up in the nizzen rigging with his lantern, and cried, "Oh, Captain, are you going to leave me here?" Captain Dailey will you leave me here?" This he repeated several times in tones of painful entreaty. The captain said rothing more than "Shove off the boat," which we did as it was deeply laden, and would have been in danger of going down with the the passengers at work at the pumps for dear life, Out of them imped overboard from the bows and tried to reach the beat; but he perished in the attempt. Soveral of the railors only reached us by swimming. We afterward learned from one of the survivors on the vessel that the passengers, when they found them selves deserted by the officers and sailors, calmly left the pumps, and went into their cabirs, apparently resigned, to their fate. We laid during the right about half a mile from the ship, but could not see it. We supposed that some of the people might be saved in the morning. The weather was very calm of we pever should have survived. At dawn, the fog having disappeared, we could see land, and found that the ship had struck on a rock (as we subsequently learned) off Corbin Head, about six miles from a fishery called "Burin," in Burin County, Now-foundland. We also found that our vessel had not entirely sunk, but had gone down head foremost. The rigging was all standing as we had left it, and the ship was submerged forward about halfway up the foresail and the stern was five or six feet out of the water bat

wet by the spray. We found two passengers and the

steward alive in the starboard mizzen rigging; all of

he rest were drowned. It was about half an English

mile from the vessel to where we could land with the

boat. We rowed ashere and landed twelve of our peo-

ple, including the captain and his wife, and the other

four took the boat back to the back and saved the steward and the two passengers. The rock against which the bark struck was at least three times higher

percers to reconsoiter, to see if there were any Indiana

about. They wert armed with krives and sticks at

his suggestion, but did not meet with any adventure. The captain of the schooner told him that it was Car-bon Head, on which he lost his vessel, and that the

place was inhabited by civilized people. We got our breakfast on board the schooner, and then went ashore

again. The people belonging to the schooner then set to work to save the sails and rigging of the bark, in

which they were seen assisted by the crews of half a dozen other schooners, which shortly after came along.

We walked to Burin, a man accompanying us to show us the path. It was a little scattered village of fisher-

men's dwellings, and contained three churches. The people received us very kindly, and furnished us with